

PROTECTING PENSIONERS.

In the Senate of the United States, December 20, 1881, Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, asked, and by unanimous consent, obtained leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill to protect pension money from attachment and levy or seizure under process of law, and the amount of the same money when invested in a homestead.

Be it enacted, etc., That no sum of money due or to become due to any pensioner, or in possession of the pensioner, shall be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by or under any legal or equitable process whatever, whether the same remains with the Pension Office or any officer or agent thereof, or is in course of transmission to the pensioner entitled thereto, nor shall the same be so liable when invested in a homestead for the pensioner or his family; but all such money, and the amount of the same when so invested, shall inure wholly to the benefit of the pensioner and his family during his lifetime, and to his widow and minor children after his decease.

A BENEFACCTION.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer says: Mr. Henry M. Capper, of Darien, a former reporter for this paper, is the author of a simple and yet very effective device for the use of one-legged persons who are unable, from any cause, to wear an artificial limb. The arrangement was born of his own necessity. A wound received in the war made necessary the amputation of one of his legs more than half way above the knee. An artificial limb was fitted to the stump, but subsequently it had to be discarded, on account of the formation of a tumor on the stump. Then Mr. Capper used a crutch to get around with, but recently this also had to be abandoned, on account of a partial paralysis of the muscles of the shoulder, resulting from its use. This left him practically helpless until he originated an entirely new substitute for the natural limb, in the shape of a platform, on which he sits and which is supported by a staff. The stump of the leg is brought forward out of the way, and does not bear any part of the pressure. This platform part of the arrangement may be described as affording the same sort of a support as would be derived by the person sitting partly on a table with the other foot resting on the floor. Mr. Capper says it is much more comfortable and serviceable than the usual style of artificial limb, and this seems quite probable. He is anxious that any person similarly afflicted may have the benefit of this invention, and called upon the department Commander Beers to see what could be done about bringing it to the attention of crippled members of the Grand Army.

Commander Beers, Department of Connecticut, G. A. R., in sending the foregoing and requesting its publication, commends the device, which he has seen, highly, and closes by saying:

"To the above we are authorized to add, that Mr. Capper, who was a member of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, does not intend to get his device patented but desires every soldier who was crippled as he is to have the benefit of his invention, and to that end will send to any person who will enclose a stamp for a reply, directions to enable him to have the device manufactured at his own home. Mr. Capper is not a manufacturer or dealer in limbs, and asks no compensation. He will reap a sufficient reward if he is able, in any way, to assist or relieve his comrades in arms from suffering or distress. His address is—Box 43, Darien, Connecticut.

A PENSION NOT A GRATUITY.

In the 45th Congress, 2d session, Hon. Goldsmith W. Hewitt, of Alabama, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, in Report No. 64, used the following language:

The pensions of soldiers disabled in the line of duty are in no sense a gratuity, but are supported by contract made by the Government with them at the date of their enlistment, and if disabled they should have a pension. The consideration is the service and blood of the soldier. The parties were competent to contract. The subject-matter of the contract was neither in contravention of law nor of public policy, but was expressly authorized by law and promotive of the public good. It has every ingredient of a contract, as defined by all the law-books. The pension was predicated on the sole condition of the soldier's disability in the line of duty, and upon the happening of which condition the engagement of the Government became a perfect vested right, and was the property of the soldier as much as any bond which he may have held on the Government or other choses in action which he may have owned. This view of the nature of an invalid pension is supported by the opinion of that great and learned lawyer William Wirt. When Attorney-General, in 1825, in speaking of an invalid pension, he said:

"It is bottomed only on the single condition that the husband and father shall die in the service of his country, on the happening of which condition the public engagement becomes a debt which is as much property of the widow and children as any bond which the deceased may have left them by his will."

THE MAGAZINES.

Lippincott's Magazine for January opens with an article on Seville, by S. P. Secord, which is historical as well as descriptive, and beautifully illustrated. Animal pets are the subject of a delightful and characteristic paper by Dr. Felix L. Oswald. Edward C. Bruce writes about "Railway Stations," and Richard T. Fay discusses "Our Common Schools." "Decorations under Difficulties," by Helen Campbell, and "A Trip to Tophet," are lively sketches, the former describing the establishment of a home in a Western Territory, and the latter a visit to a silver mine.

The number is strong in fiction. "Stephen Guthrie," the new serial, which is to run through six numbers, opens in a very promising way, with abundance of characters and incidents, and with a new and original flavor. "A Comedy of Errors," "Hazel," and "The Bank Secret," are all good stories. There are several pleasing poems in the number. Among the matter in the "Gossip" is a critical notice of the Art Exhibitions now open in Philadelphia. The last page of the number contains six illustrations apropos of "The Collecting Mania." This number, commencing the new year and a new volume, is the one most suitable with which to begin a year's subscription.

Wide Awake for January is certainly a holiday number. The illustrations are simply magnificent, and as for the reading matter, no better selection could have been made.

Edward Everett Hale opens the feast of good things with a story, "Asaph Sheafe's Christmas," which is followed by more than a score of interesting stories, sketches, and poems, among which we find "Their Club and Ours," the opening chapters of which are calculated to please everybody who is or has ever been a boy; "A Father Lost," and "Queer Home Company." There are no less than seven Christmas poems finely illustrated, and for further information we advise all our readers to subscribe for the magazine.

D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

The January number of the Century Magazine, (late Scribner's), is, in every thing, such a gem as to be a number issue both as regards subject-matter and illustrations. It is pleasing and instructive throughout.

Mary Halleck Foote contributes a paper on "A Provincial Capital of Mexico," finely illustrated by herself; which is followed by an article upon "The Revival of Burano Lace;" "Through One Administration" (continued), by Mrs. Burnett; "The Caverns of Luray;" "Oriental and Greek Sculpture;" "From Mentor to Elberon;" by Colonel A. F. Rockwell; besides a multitude of other equally interesting sketches, stories, and poems, each one of which is well worthy of perusal.

The Century Company, Publishers, New York City.

The Nebraska woman suffragists claim eighty of the ninety-four newspapers of that State as their advocates.

NEWS ITEMS.

General Sherman, who has just returned from a visit to the training school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, praises its management very highly, and says it cannot help but prove a benefit to the army of the future.

Hon. William G. Le Due, late Commissioner of Agriculture, has been elected member of the National Society of Agriculture of France. M. Eugene Tisserand, the French Director of Agriculture, announcing the fact, says: "I am happy to have this occasion to show the esteemed late Commissioner the high consideration of the French Academy of Agriculture for his great services."

Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois, has taken house 112 East Capitol street, where, with his family, he will reside for the session. Mr. Springer remained in Washington during the holiday recess of Congress.

On the letters to Representatives that pass through the House post-office the postmaster says the daily average of postage due amounts to \$5. This is caused by the abolition of the franking privilege, so far as private mail is concerned. Members' growl and pay, and the Post-Office revenues are enriched that much.

The United States steamer Adams has been ordered to Sitka to relieve the Wachusett. The Adams is now at Callao, but is expected to reach Sitka about April.

Colonel Riley, of Virginia, consul to Zanzibar under General Grant, rescued the little daughter of Colonel Preston, of the English army, from drowning in the Indian Ocean. He has received information of Colonel Preston's death a few days ago. Colonel Preston left him \$5,000 in his will. Fortune always smiles upon the brave and true.

The Boston authorities have agreed to establish one hundred electric lights, and construct lines of pipes in the city for telegraphic and telephonic purposes.

A fire occurred at Durand, Pepin County, Wisconsin, Sunday afternoon, the entire town, with the exception of three buildings, being destroyed. There were in all twenty-four buildings in the village. The loss is now estimated at \$25,000, on which there was a small insurance. A high wind prevailed at the time, and the village was swept away in a very short time. The fire was caused by a defective flue in the Ecker house.

We should rather incline to the belief that the fire was simply a manifestation of mob violence. It was certainly acting without restraint.

The grand jury of the Court of General Sessions in the city of New York have made a presentment in court deprecating the running of stages and street-cars without a conductor, and advising the taking of some action to compel the car companies to have a conductor on each car, in addition to the driver.

Senator Sherman has offered to give ten acres of land in Mansfield, Ohio, or forty acres about a mile out of the town, as a site for the Wittenberg College, if the trustees will remove it there.

Ex-Senator Thurman was looking at his boxes in which his private books and papers had been packed in his old committee room. He saw that the lettering on the boxes was "Hon. A. G. Thurman. Keep dry." Turning to a friend he said, "Who the deuce would ever think of giving me such advice as that?"

Judge Gray is the sixth Justice appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States from Massachusetts, his predecessors being William Cushing, Levi Lincoln, John Quincy Adams, Joseph Story, and B. R. Curtis. Judges Lincoln and Adams, however, declined their appointments.

The Senate sub-committee, having in charge the investigation of the alleged crookedness in the expenditures of the Treasury contingent fund, under the management of Mr. Pitney, are still busily at work.

Ex-Superintending Architect Mullett has filed an application for the position of Superintendent of the Federal buildings now in course of construction, and is understood to have the support of General Grant for the position.

The Navy Department has received the report of the board of survey concerning the damages sustained by the flag-ship Tennessee from the collision with the stern-wheel Western Texas in New York harbor, last Thursday. The board find that all the blame for the collision belongs to the Western Texas, as the Tennessee was lying at anchor and had all her proper night signals displayed, in accordance with the law and regulations. The board also report that it will require five or six weeks to repair the Tennessee's damage, at an estimated cost of \$7,200.

The Tombstone (Arizona) Epitaph has just received news from Campes, Sonora, of the murder of two Mexicans by a roving band of Indians. After committing the murder the Indians started for the mountains, and at last accounts had not been captured. Later news is to the effect that the same band had murdered seven more men between Tepache and San Larija. It is thought the latter were employees of the Chicago Mining Company, as they are working near where the Indians are supposed to have passed. The settlers in that section are greatly excited over these murders.

The steamer Eureka, which has arrived at Port Townsend from Sitka, brings most encouraging news from that place. Over \$150,000 has been taken out of the mines during the present season.

The United States grand jury sitting at Omaha, Neb., has indicted August Arndt for threatening Judge Dundy's life. The same party, Arndt, is also suspected of having been the murderer of Colonel Smith, clerk of the United States court of the same place.

Frederick Lauer, the well-known brewer of Reading, Pa., has failed. Liabilities, \$300,000; assets, \$250,000.

Postmaster-General Howe has a very fine farm near Green Bay, and is said to be one of the most methodical agriculturists in the country.

Mr. Horace Gray, the newly-appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, is more than six feet tall, and stout in proportion. He is a bachelor.

A Bath (Maine) fisherman claims to have caught over 4,000,000 perches this season.

A bill to abolish the whipping post has been introduced in the Legislature of Virginia by a colored senator.

Governor Long has tendered to Wm. G. Russell, of Boston, the chief-justiceship of the Massachusetts supreme court, in place of Judge Horace Gray, who has just been confirmed as Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in place of the late Justice Clifford, of Maine.

The sum of \$3,976 has been subscribed in Rhode Island for the statue which it is proposed to erect to the memory of the late General A. E. Burnside. There is every indication that the amount necessary to secure the memorial, which will be a credit to the State, will be raised early in the new year. The veterans as yet have made no organized effort to raise funds for the statue.

A large number of vacancies in the United States legations abroad remain to be filled by President Arthur.

The contested election cases will be pushed to an early decision by Chairman Calkins.

The establishment of another court, to consist of fifteen judges, will probably be recommended by the American Bar Association, for the relief of the Supreme Court.

Dr. McDonald, a witness in the Guiteau trial, gave the most positive expert testimony against the prisoner. Guiteau gave out, for publication, a Christmas appeal to the American people, stating his patriotic motive in executing the divine instruction to remove General Garfield, and expressing the expectation of becoming President.

No report of the findings or proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Lieutenant Flipper has yet reached the War Department.

An exodus of colored people from South Carolina has commenced. Their destination is said to be Arkansas.

GRAND ARMY NOTES.

Paragraph 1 of General Order No. 11, just issued from Headquarters, Department of New York, G. A. R. states:

The annual meeting of this Department will be held at Syracuse, January 25th and 26th, 1882. Arrangements are now in progress looking toward securing reduced railroad and hotel rates to delegates and others attending the same, full particulars of which will be given in next General Order.

Sedgwick Post, No. 16, Department of Michigan, has elected the following officers: P. C. Orville M. Bush; S. V. C., John H. Chase; J. V. C., Leonard Simmons; Adjutant, Wm. J. Griffith; Q. M., Wm. A. Lewis; Sergeant, Ira R. Ennis; Chaplain, W. W. Quigley; O. D., Wm. Phillips; O. G., Andrew J. Rose; S. M., Nathan Vliet; Q. M. S., Harvey S. Briggs; Delegate to Department Encampment, Wm. A. Lewis.

Commander Geo. W. Hooker, Department of Vermont, G. A. R., in General Order No. 6, just issued, urges upon officers of the various Posts prompt compliance with the requirements of the order as to forwarding reports, etc. He also urges that all Posts may be represented at the coming Department Encampment.

THE THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

The first Reunion of the Third Ohio Infantry was held in 1876 at which time a regimental association was organized. Reunions have been held annually ever since. The next Reunion will be held in October next on the anniversary of the battle of Perryville. The present officers are President, Odin Burr; Vice-President, A. W. Wintermute; Treasurer, J. G. Blue, and Secretary, J. G. Anderson. The roll contains the names of and post-office addresses of about 350 of the boys, and name, date, and place of death of as many as could be ascertained since the organization. The secretary answers all inquiries of the whereabouts of members, and sends invitations to each annual Reunion to all enrolled.

DEATH OF AN EX-ARMY SURGEON.

Dr. James M. Shearer died at his residence in Dillsburg, Pa., at one o'clock on the 14th inst. On account of injuries received while on duty in the field during the late war he was transferred to a position in Lincoln general hospital in this city. He was afterwards visiting surgeon to the Veteran Reserves, and subsequently was a long time surgeon in charge of the Soldiers' Rest here. He was also surgeon of President Lincoln's body guard and acting surgeon of the 12th Regular Infantry. He removed in December, 1866, to Dillsburg, at which place he continued to practice his profession until stricken down by disease.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

The briefs of contestants in the disputed elections to the House are being printed as rapidly as possible. The Elections Committee has authority to sit during the recess, and will probably have several sessions before Congress again meets. Major Calkins, the chairman, proposes to rush these cases as fast as possible. There are twenty-one contested seats, and the labor of hearing and considering the vast amount of testimony involved is simply immense. Nevertheless, Major Calkins expects to have the committee reports on a majority, if not all of the cases ready by April 1. The following is a list of the contestants:

From Alabama—James Gillett vs. Thomas H. Henderson; William M. Lowe vs. Joseph Wheeler; A. A. Mabeson vs. William C. Oats; Paul Strobach vs. Hillera A. Herbert; James Q. Smith vs. Charles M. Shelley.
Florida—Horatio Bisbee vs. Jesse J. Finley.
Iowa—J. C. Cook vs. M. E. Cutts.
Louisiana—B. H. Lannier vs. J. Floyd King; Alexander Smith vs. E. W. Roberts.
Maine—Samuel J. Anderson vs. Thomas B. Reed.
Mississippi—George M. Buchanan vs. Van H. Manning; John R. Lynch vs. J. R. Chalmers.
Missouri—Sessinghouse vs. R. G. Frost.
Oregon—S. W. McPowell vs. M. C. George.
South Carolina—C. J. Stobrand vs. D. Wyatt Aiken; Samuel Lee vs. John S. Richardson; E. W. M. Mackey vs. M. P. O'Connor; Robert Smalls vs. George D. Tillman.
Utah—George Q. Cannon vs. Allen G. Campbell; Virginia J. T. Stowell vs. George C. Cabell; S. P. Bailey vs. John F. Barbour.
Major Calkins says the committee have not passed upon the Utah case, as was rumored. None of the cases filed have received further attention than classification and filing.

A PENSION FRAUD CASE.

An interesting case was before Justice Bundy on Saturday, involving an attempted fraud on the Pension Office. Peyton Randolph, a colored messenger in the Navy Department, was charged by the Commissioner of Pensions with presenting a false claim for a pension. The evidence brought to light a very ingenious fraud. The defendant was a claimant for a pension on the ground of a wound in his left foot. He had some difficulty in getting proof, and so he resorted to the method of writing letters himself to himself, and having them mailed from Shreveport, La. He also represented himself as George Fox, the senior surgeon in his regiment, and went before Notary Public Bragg, of the Navy Department, and made an affidavit that he, Peyton Randolph, was entitled to a pension, and this affidavit and others were placed on file in the Pension Office. Mr. Bragg testified that Randolph was the Mr. Fox who made the affidavit before him. A number of letters, addressed to himself and signed with fictitious names, were also identified as Randolph's handwriting. The defendant was committed to jail in default of \$1,000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury. Randolph claimed to be an intimate terms with Secretary Hunt, Senator Kellogg, and other prominent men in Louisiana. He was escorted about the city by a marshal to get bail, but did not succeed.

THE TIMBER CENSUS.

The Census Office has issued bulletins showing that in the State of Minnesota there was standing on the 31st of May, 1880, 6,100,000,000 feet of merchantable pine; in Mississippi, 23,975,000,000 feet; in Alabama, 21,192,000,000 feet; in Florida, 6,615,000,000 feet, and in Texas, 67,508,500,000 feet. During the year ended May 31, 1880, there was cut in Minnesota, 540,997,000 feet (including 187,836,000 shingles and 88,088,000 laths); in Mississippi, 115,775,000 feet; in Alabama, 245,336,000 feet (including 77,500,000 feet, estimated, grown in Alabama and sawed in Western Florida); in Florida, 298,440,000 feet (including 77,500,000 feet grown in Alabama), and in Texas, 274,440,000 feet (including 30,290,000 shingles).

WHO GOT THE MONEY?

The Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph publishes an interview with two ex-officers of the Michigan cavalry regiment, who were engaged in the capture of Jeff. Davis, recently described by General Johnston in the Philadelphia Press. One of the officers state that a soldier of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, at Richmond, identified Davis' horse and took possession of it, finding saddle-bags and holsters filled with gold coin. The soldier buried the gold, and a year or more after the war returned and recovered the money, brought it North, and gave numerous pieces to members of his regiment. The sum was originally \$14,000, being part of the money divided among the confederate president's retinue at Abbeville, when crowded by Federal cavalry. An officer of another regiment states that subsequent to the capture of Davis a large sum of specie, understood to be \$80,000 or more, from a confederate specie train, was discovered by the soldiers in a house near the ferry, where the fugitive president and a wagon train crossed the river into Georgia. The money was scattered among the soldiers and lost.

The royal baron of beef which graced Queen Victoria's table on Christmas day weighed about 300 pounds. It was cut from a prime red and white Northhorn, fed by the Duke of Connaught at Bagshot Park, which fetched £73 at her Majesty's recent sale at Shaw Farm. The huge joint was roasted at Windsor Castle and forwarded to Osborne.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Russian military authorities are contemplating the organization of settlements on the Chinese frontier of Siberia.

Twenty-three nihilists recently arrested are believed to be among the leaders of the terrorist party in Russia. Their trial will take place before a special sitting of the Senate.

The Italian government is considering the subject of Papal guarantees in order to prevent foreign interference.

The fund for feeding the prisoners arrested in Ireland amounts to £9,000. Dublin is to be proclaimed anew.

It is said that the police have obtained an important clue in the case of the theft of Lord Crawford's body.

Forty persons have already died from effects of the injuries received in the church panic at Warsaw.

A memorial chapel will be erected by the Emperor of Austria on the site of the Ring Theatre.

In a church at Warsaw a Jew attempted to pick a man's pocket. Being detected he cried "Fire!" in order to escape during the confusion. A panic ensued and twelve persons were crushed to death, thirty dying afterwards of their injuries. The people became excited, and in a riot destroyed the houses of several Jews.

The London Daily Telegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg says: "A plot has been discovered for the assassination of the Czar in Karavanian street, which it was expected he would traverse while proceeding from the palace to the Michael Riding School on the occasion of the recent fete of St. George. It has not yet been possible to obtain full details as to the plans of the conspirators, who were arrested a few days ago at a meeting of revolutionists in the outskirts of the town. From information which the police possess it is authoritatively stated that nothing could have saved the life of the Czar had he passed along the street when he was expected to pass."

Great Britain employs in underground occupations no fewer than 378,151 persons, and the length of the galleries where the mining is carried on is found to be 58,744 miles.

The timber on Prince Wittgenstein's estate in Russia is estimated at \$5,000,000.

The first part of the money indemnity for the cession of Kuldja has been paid to Russia by the Chinese government.

It is believed that the coronation of the Czar will take place earlier than was expected.

The Khedive, in opening the Assembly of Notables, at Cairo, dwelt on the necessity of respect for international obligations.

All the Tunisian tribes except the Ouergamas, who are now isolated on the Tripolitan frontier, have submitted to the French.

Appeals have been taken in sixty per cent. of the land cases in Ireland decided by the assistant commissioners.

Dublin and nine other counties are proclaimed under the arms act.

New docks for transatlantic steamers are to be constructed at Havre.

German papers comment suspiciously on the recent measures for the reorganization of the Russian army.

A dispatch from Graz says that a nun detained against her will leaped over a convent wall into a stream and was rescued.

Sir Robert Lush, one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, is dead.

One of the persons sentenced in England for bribery has been released on account of ill health.

The Dublin Gazette publishes a proclamation placing the city and county of Dublin and nine other counties under the arms act.

A Russian expedition to take scientific observations at the mouth of the Lena during the years 1882-'83 started from St. Petersburg recently.

The London Standard's Dublin dispatch reports that the Privy Council has determined to proclaim Dublin anew, making it illegal to possess arms without a license. The "Sustentation Fund" for the political prisoners now amounts to £9,000. It is understood that the suspects imprisoned in Kilmainham jail will henceforth receive one substantial meal per day, to be furnished out of the fund. Catholic priests are circulating in Ireland copies of Bishop Nulty's letter to the priests of his diocese (Meath), stating that land is the common property of all.

The Mormon missionaries in London held a conference recently. Mormonism in London has been unsuccessful, but many converts have been made in the provinces. It is proposed to take the converts to Utah early in 1882. Some of the elders will remain to proselytize. A number of them will return to Utah. Fifteen hundred converts have been made in England since August.

The London Standard's correspondent at Berlin says: "Emigration in 1882 promises to become more colossal than that of 1881. Fourteen thousand tickets have already been taken for transportation by vessels leaving Bremen for America in the spring. Almost an equal number of emigrants will go from Hamburg."

The Nonstop, of St. Petersburg, says: "The military authorities are considering the subject of the organization of military settlements on the Chinese frontier of Siberia. It is proposed to exempt the peasants there from the payment of taxes and to furnish them with arms."

The Official Messenger of St. Petersburg announces that the Emperor has decided that twenty-three recently arrested political criminals, who are believed to be leaders or principal members of the terrorist party, shall be tried together before a special sitting of the Senate, at which representatives of the local communal assemblies are to be present.

The Italian government is considering the question of more efficaciously guaranteeing the liberty and independence of the Pope in Rome, in order to prevent all foreign interference tending to give the law of guarantees an international character.

A cable dispatch from Paris announces the death of General Berthaut, who distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian war and was afterwards made Minister of War in the Dufaure Cabinet.

At Odessa, Russia, a military tribunal has sentenced a Cossack, convicted of a political crime, to ten years' transportation with hard labor.

It is calculated that the Odessa magazines contain a million and a quarter of grain ready for exportation and the other Black Sea ports an equal quantity. The total is valued at 30,000,000 roubles. The business is quiet, because of low prices in England and France.

The South Arklow light-ship, on the coast of Ireland, has been run down by a four-masted vessel, believed to be American. The men belonging to the light-ship are supposed to have been saved. Three steamers have left Queenstown in chase of the vessel that caused the accident.

GRADES OF TOTAL DISABILITY AS DEFINED BY THE PENSION OFFICE.

First. The loss of both hands; the loss of both feet; total blindness; or any disability which is of a degree to compel the regular aid and attendance of another person, constitutes Total disability of the First grade.

Second. The loss of one hand and one foot, or the loss of a leg at or above the knee, or an arm at or above the elbow, or a disability which disables for the performance of any manual labor is Total disability of Second grade.

Third. The loss of one hand or one foot, or a disability which, in its relations to manual labor, is equivalent thereto, is Total disability of the Third grade.

Grades are classified as—
1st Total.
2d Total, 1st grade.
3d Total, 2d grade.
4th Total, 3d grade.

ARTIFICIAL HATCHING.

There is now on exhibition at the office of the Artificial Incubation Company, 344 Pennsylvania avenue, one of the most perfect incubators ever invented, and which will well repay a visit. The incubator is an apparatus about twelve feet long, four high, and three wide. At first sight it looks like an ordinary counter, with several rows of drawers and some queer electrical instruments placed on the top, which rather puzzles the average spectator. Nearer examination, however, reveals many hidden mysteries. Running the whole length of this pattern, "Saltry Gamp," just underneath the top, is a boiler containing 100 gallons of water. The water from this boiler is led by pipes to a reservoir, where it is heated and flows back. Thus a continual flow of water is kept circulating through the boiler. Beneath the boiler are narrow ledges, on which are placed wire-gauze trays, containing from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty eggs. The eggs remain in their trays from nineteen to twenty-one days. Every day they are taken out, turned, and allowed to air for twenty minutes. This is in imitation of Mother Hen, who, as everybody who ever kept fowls knows, turns her eggs and airs her nest regularly every day. Below the egg-trays are vapor pans, and as soon as the chicks are hatched they are put in the vapor pans and kept there for four hours. They are then wrapped in Canton flannel and put in the "nurseries," a series of drawers beneath the vapor pans, and remain there three or four days. After this they are put in coops, a tank of hot water being placed in each coop for them to snuggle up against and keep warm.

The poor orphans, who never knew a mother's love, are then ready for market. As the incubator must be kept at an even temperature—102° to 103°—a very ingenious arrangement has been contrived to overcome any danger of overheating. A spring runs the entire length of the incubator, just above the hot-water pipes. This spring communicates with an electric armature, which closes an electric circuit when in gear. Immediately the circuit is closed valves set in the top of the machine open and let in a current of cold air, and close when the temperature falls one degree. The heat, acting on the sensitive metal spring, causes it to expand, and as it cools off it contracts and breaks the circuit. These are many advantages claimed for this method of hatching over Mother Nature, and they are such as will readily commend themselves to practical breeders. The saving in cost is over 400 per cent., while the saving in eggs and chicks is very great. The labor, attendance, and room necessary to be devoted for breeding purposes is reduced to a minimum.

A BIG FIRE.

A fire broke out last Saturday night in New York in the four-story stone building occupied as a bonded warehouse, at Nos. 71 to 74 South street, by Covert, Acker & Co. As the fire threatened to assume alarming proportions three alarms and a special call were sent out, bringing a large force of firemen to the spot. Notwithstanding their efforts the fire, which broke out in the second story, extended through to the third and finally burst through the roof, but was fortunately confined to the building in which it originated. This was stored with silk, tobacco, spirits, and other inflammable materials, on which the flames seized with eager avidity and held their own. Notwithstanding the copious streams of water with which the building was deluged it was gutted before the flames could be subdued, and only a few bales of tobacco and other goods could be removed. The loss, it was said, would probably be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

SERVING ANOTHER MAN'S SENTENCE.

James Reed, of New York, has made a confession stating that he went to the penitentiary as a substitute for Sherman Reed, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for selling lottery tickets. The latter had served a few days of his term when he was admitted to bail, pending an appeal. The higher court affirmed his conviction and he hired James Reed to act as his substitute. The latter was returned to the city, and made confession in the court of general sessions. The officers of the penitentiary discovered the fraud by difference in the appearance of the men, and when taken with the deception the prisoner admitted the fact.

JOTTINGS.

No additional tidings from the Jeannette have been received by the State or Navy Departments. Secretary Hunt has instructed Capt. DeKraft, of the Hydrographic Bureau, to prepare as soon as possible a chart showing the track of the Jeannette from the time of leaving San Francisco onward to Herald Island, where she was last seen by American whalers, and her probable course from that point to the locality where she was crushed in the ice.

It is understood that when the House Committee to audit the expenses of the illness and funeral of President Garfield, of which Judge Taylor, and Garfield's successor, is chairman, meets after the recess, Marshal Henry will go before the committee and ask, in the name of Mr. Garfield, that Dr. Boynton and Mrs. Susan Edison be included in the distribution of rewards to the physicians, and that Steward Crump and the other attendants shall also receive proper recognition. This will be urged on the ground that they did much to mitigate the President's sufferings in his last days.